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ABSTRACT

Evaluated were 500 male inmates admitted to the Texas Department of Corrections over a 2-month period. The study was part of Project CAMIO (Correctional Administration and the Mentally Incompetent Offender), a Texas study to determine the incidence of criminal incarceration of the mentally retarded (MR) and to identify laws, procedures, and practices which affect the prosecution and incarceration of the MR offender. Evaluation of the inmates was undertaken to determine the incidence of MR individuals committed to the Department of Corrections and to determine the relationship between intelligence and aspects of the social and criminal histories of MR offenders. Administered were five intelligence tests and two tests of educational achievement. The MR incidence among Ss was found to be approximately 10% (more than three times the rate within the general population). Evaluation of background characteristics indicated that MR inmates tended to be older, to have no military service, and to be members of minority groups. The non-retarded inmate was more likely to have been granted probation as a juvenile offender or as a previous adult offender, MR and non-MR offenders tended to have similar criminal records, though MR offenders were more likely to have been convicted of crimes of rape and burglary. Findings indicated the most significant difference between MR and non-MR inmates to be in the more frequent granting of probation to the non-MR. (DB)

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The Mentally Retarded in an Adult Correctional Institution

PROJECT CAMIO

Volume 4

PROJECT CAMIO

CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER

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Volume 4

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The present study involved an investigation of the incidence of mental retardation among inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections. The authors are deeply indebted to Dr. George J. Beto, Director of the Department, whose interest and enthusiasm greatly facilitated the implementation of the study.

The coordination of the present study with the Department of Corrections was primarily handled through the office of Mr. Dan V. McKaskel who at the time was warden of the Diagnostic Unit of the Department. Mr. McKaskel not only helped coordinate the physical arrangements for the gathering of the data, but also offered many helpful suggestions for the design of the study.

The major thrust of the study involved the administration of several psychometric measures of intelligence to newly admitted inmates at the Department of Corrections. Dr. David Wade, Commissioner of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation provided staff psychologists from the state's residential facilities for the retarded to assist in intelligence testing at the Texas Department of Corrections. These staff psychologists included Messrs. Max Addison, Herbert L. Alston, Billy D. Burleson, Don Burnett, Derrah Jackson, Larry Lathan, Clarence Luke, Matt Moazami, Ken Mueller, Richard Newton, Prayot Pochanart, David L. Shepard, Thomas G. Tidwell, R. V. Whittington, and James D. Vick.

Six members of the project staff also participated in the administration of the intelligence tests. These included Messrs. William E. Baughman, John L. Bethscheider, Kenneth L. Bloeser, Fabian Fonseca, Gary Mac Griffith, Joseph L. Hanna, and William E. Sharp.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Today there are approximately 230,000 adult males and females incarcerated in state prisons throughout the nation.[1] A review of those studies which have attempted to characterize the background of these individuals indicates quite clearly that the majority are undereducated, underskilled, and come from culturally and financially impoverished backgrounds.[2]

As part of President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the National Survey of Corrections conducted a number of studies to assay the background characteristics of the nation's inmate population. Their studies indicated that while the median education achievement level for the general population was 10.6 years, that of the nation's inmates was only 8.6 years.[3] Similarly, they found that the incidence of inmates with no vocational skills was five times as high as the national average.[4] Studies were also conducted to determine the earning capacity of inmates prior to their incarceration. The results indicated that 90% of the nation's inmates were earning less than $5000 a year as compared with only 56% of the general population who fell within the same income level.[5]

The recognition that the nation's inmate population tends to be sub-standard with respect to a number of background characteristics including intelligence is not a recent discovery. Goddard and other early researchers responsible for the development of intelligence testing technology conducted many studies

on the intellectual capacity of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders. The results of their early work indicated that a preponderance of the offenders studied represented the lower end of the intelligence continuum.[6] These facts encouraged the development of a theory which alleged that mental retardation itself predisposed a person to the commission of criminal acts. Goddard and Hill concluded that if mentally retarded individuals were not properly supervised, they would inevitably become criminals. This conclusion was based upon their studies of delinquency from which they generalized that 25% of all delinquents are mentally defective.[7] In one study, Goddard obtained data from 16 institutions for delinquent males and females in which he found that the incidence of mental retardation ranged from 28% to 89%.[8] Similarly, the Gluecks completed a survey of 500 women paroled from a women's reformatory in Massachusetts in 1934 and found the sample to contain 11 imbeciles, 150 feeble minded individuals, and 76 borderline mental defectives.[9]

Through the years the studies conducted in this area have repeatedly found the incidence of borderline mental defectives and mental retardates among correctional populations to be significantly high. One obvious impact of these studies has been the development of a negative stereotype regarding the treatment potential and rehabilitation of the mentally defective offender. If it is assumed that retardation itself precipitates anti-social behavior, and that the

person's retardation status is irreversible, it is only natural for a philosophy to develop which views the retarded offender as a poor risk for rehabilitation. However, the assumption that mental retardation itself precipitates criminal behavior should be explored in greater detail. This assumption is based on the fact that a large number of the individuals in correctional institutions are intellectually sub-normal. To generalize these findings to the criminal population at large is to assume that the incarcerated population is a representative sample of the criminal population. In all probability, this is not true.

During 1970, for example, there were approximately 6.5 million arrests in the United States for all types of offenses.[10] Yet, during the same year, state correctional institutions received approximately 75,000 convicted felons.[11] Recognizing that some arrests involved the apprehension of the same individual more than once, it would appear that no more than 1% of arrested individuals are ever committed to state correctional institutions. The remainder are either dismissed from the criminal justice process, fined, incarcerated in county jails, or granted probated sentences and returned to the community. If intelligence is a factor in determining the sentencing of criminal cases, then the disproportionate number of individuals with low IQs in state correctional facilities would represent an administrative artifact of the administration of criminal justice and not evidence for the

theory that mental retardation precipitates criminal behavior. There are several lines of evidence to suggest that a disproportionate number of individuals with low IQs are sentenced to prison. The National Survey on Corrections has reported that approximately 3 out of every 5 individuals convicted of criminal acts are placed on probation as opposed to being incarcerated.[12] In almost all jurisdictions, a prerequisite for probation requires that the individual either have or acquire a steady job. Since it is reasonable to assume that the mentally retarded have less marketable job skills, a higher percentage would have difficulty in meeting this requirement for probation. As a result, probably a significant number are sentenced to prison in lieu of being granted probation.

The purpose of this study was to explore various facets of the incarceration of the mentally retarded offender. The primary objective was to determine the incidence of retarded individuals committed to the Texas Department of Corrections. Ancillary to this objective is an attempt to determine the relationship between intelligence and various aspects of the offender's social and criminal history. In particular, an attempt was made to determine whether intelligence affects the processing of the individual in a criminal justice system and how it affects the sentences rendered by the court.

This report is divided into five sections. Following this introduction is a detailed resume of the legal authority

and administrative structure of the Texas Department of Corrections. The next two sections describe the methodology and testing procedures employed in the study and the results of a variety of statistical analyses performed on the data. The conclusion of the study is a summary of the results and an iteration of a series of recommendations to facilitate the custody and treatment of the retarded offender.

Footnotes

[1]National Prisoner Statistics-1970 United States Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Reprinted by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Washington D.C. 1971.

[2]Task Force Report: Corrections The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, Chairman, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

[3]The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, Chairman, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967, p. 45.

[4]Ibid.

[5]Ibid.

[6]Fink, Arthur E. Causes of Crime New York: A.S. Barnes and Company, Inc. 1962, p. 211-215.

[7]Ibid, p. 220-221.

[8]Goddard, H.H., Feeble Mindedness, Its Causes and Consequences New York: MacMillan,.1944.

[9]Glueck, Sheldon & Eleanor T. Five Hundred Delinquent Women New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1934, p. 303.

[10]The Uniform Crime Report: 1970 Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Government Printing Offices, Washington D.C., 1970, p.120.

[11]National Prisoner Statistics-1970, op. cit. p.5.

[12]The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, op. cit. p. 161.

2.0 THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

This study involves analysis of the incidence of mental retardation in the Texas Department of Corrections. It would seem appropriate, therefore, to provide some background information as to the scope and administrative structure of the Department. The following two sections present in summary form the history, legal basis, and current organizational structure of the Department.

2.1 Legal Basis

The Texas prison system was initiated shortly after the establishment of the Republic of Texas in 1836. During the early days of the Republic, all criminal offenders were under the jurisdiction of the sheriff regardless of type of offense charged or conviction status. By 1842 it was recognized that a county based correctional system left much to be desired and in that year the Texas Congress set up a committee to find a location for a state prison. Based on the recommendations of this committee, the Congress established a prison on a 10 acre site in Huntsville. The keeper of the prison was directly responsible to the President of the Republic and was authorized to hire guards to secure the safe keeping of the convicts. In authorizing the prison, the Congress made no provisions for the rehabilitation of the inmates and thus were employed at whatever activities were thought by the keeper of the prison to be the most profitable to the Republic.[1]

After Texas joined the Union, the First Legislature established a state prison in 1846. This First Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint a three man Commission to purchase land for the prison and to supervise the construction of facilities.[2]

The Texas Prison received its first inmate in 1849 and grew in size and population until the advent of the Civil War. During the war, the prison was used as a prison camp for the incarceration of Union soldiers.[3]

The first major legal revision of the Texas Prison System was initiated by the 40th Legislature in 1927. At this time the Legislature authorized the creation of the Texas Prison Board to set policy for the prison system and created the position of the General Manager to supervise a day to day operation of the system.[4]

The second major legal revision was enacted by the 55th Legislature in 1957.[5] The Legislature changed the name of the Texas Prison Board to the Texas Board of Corrections and the Texas Prison to the Texas Department of Corrections. The name of the General Manager was changed to the Director of Corrections and his responsibilities were greatly enhanced.[6]

Previously, the basic legal authority for the Texas Department of Corrections stemmed from the Texas Constitution which empowered the Legislature to provide for the management and control of a state prison system.[7] Under its current

legislative mandate, the Department is to be a self-sustaining prison system which provides for the humane treatment of inmates. The law also requires the Department to encourage the training of inmates and to provide opportunities for their rehabilitation.[8]

Currently the Department is administered by the Texas Board of Corrections composed of nine members appointed by the Governor. The day to day administration of the Department is supervised by the Director of Corrections who is appointed by the Board.[9]

The Director has broad statutory authority including the recruitment and employment of personnel and the establishment of rules and regulations pursuant to the humane treatment of the inmates, their training, education and discipline, segregation and classification.[10]

In order to assist the Director in maximizing these goals, the Legislature has enacted various provisions allowing for the establishment of a school district within the Department, hospital facilities, and other programs associated with the general health and rehabilitation of the inmates.[11]

The Director of Corrections can be removed by the Board at any time for inefficiency or improper conduct.[12] The law provides, however, that the Board must notify the Director of their intentions and that he be given an opportunity for a hearing before the Board.[13]

In order to assure proper discipline and control, the Legislature has authorized the Director of Corrections to grant the commutation of sentence. Through this provision, the Director of Corrections is empowered to grant "good time" to inmates who properly abide by the rules and regulations of the Department. Under this system all inmates are classified into one of three classes.[14] Class I inmates may have 20 days of their sentence commuted for each month served, while Class II inmates may have 10 days commuted from their sentence for each month served. Class III inmates receive no commutation of sentence. In addition to this classification system, state approved trustees may have 30 days of their sentence commuted for each month that they serve.[15]

The Director of Corrections is authorized to take away an inmate's "good time" for failure to comply with the Department's rules and regulations.[16] Through this system of commutation, the Department attempts to control and regulate the behavior of the inmates and to encourage their participation in programs geared toward their eventual rehabilitation.

Aside from furloughs and other forms of temporary release inmates exit the Department in one of two ways. If an inmate has served his sentence as prescribed by the committing court with allowances for "good time", the Director of Corrections is required to discharge the inmate.[17] The Director or his executive assistant is required by statute to prepare and deliver to the inmate a written discharge indicating the name

of the inmate, the offenses of which he was convicted, the county of conviction, the time he served and any portion of that time which was commuted.

By law, the Department is directed to provide the inmate with clothing and any money held in trust. Discharged inmates are provided with funds by the state; the amount being determined by the amount of time the inmate served. The minimum amount is twenty-five dollars, and the maximum is one hundred dollars, given to those who served twenty years or more of their prescribed sentence.[18]

The other means of release from the Department involves parole. Parolees, while under the supervision of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles, are still within the legal custody of the Texas Department of Corrections for the duration of their parole. Individuals released under parole or conditional pardon are given five dollars by the state and a railroad ticket or bus ticket to the county of conviction.[19] If the conditions of parole require that the inmate report to a specific location, then the inmate is issued a bus or railroad ticket to the specified location.

2.2 Administration

As mentioned above, the Department is statutorally composed of a nine member Board, appointed by the Governor, and the Director of Corrections. Serving the Director are six assistant directors concerned with various areas of administration. These include

Assistant Directors for Treatment, Industry, New Construction, Agriculture, Business and Special Services. Included within Special Services are data processing, employee training, records and classification (c.f. Figure 1).[20]

The Department administers 14 separate prison units in eastern Texas distributed from southeast of Dallas to south of Houston. These units include a Diagnostic Center where all newly received inmates are held for 30 days prior to classification and assignment to one of the other units in the system. Other specialized units include the Goree Unit for women, the Ferguson Unit which is primarily for youthful offenders and the Jester Unit which incorporates the pre-release program of the Department (c.f. Figure 2).[21]

The 1957 Legislative Act mandated that the Department be a self-maintaining system providing humane treatment, training and rehabilitation. Pursuant to this objective, the Department has developed a broad based agricultural and industrial program providing many of the goods and services required to maintain this large agency. Unlike other state prisons where the inmates have little or nothing to do from day to day, every effort is made to provide work for all inmates. The Department has also developed a variety of treatment and rehabilitation programs which range from vocational training to primary, secondary, and college education programs.[22]

Currently the Department has within its custody in excess of 16,000 men and women committed by the district courts of Texas.

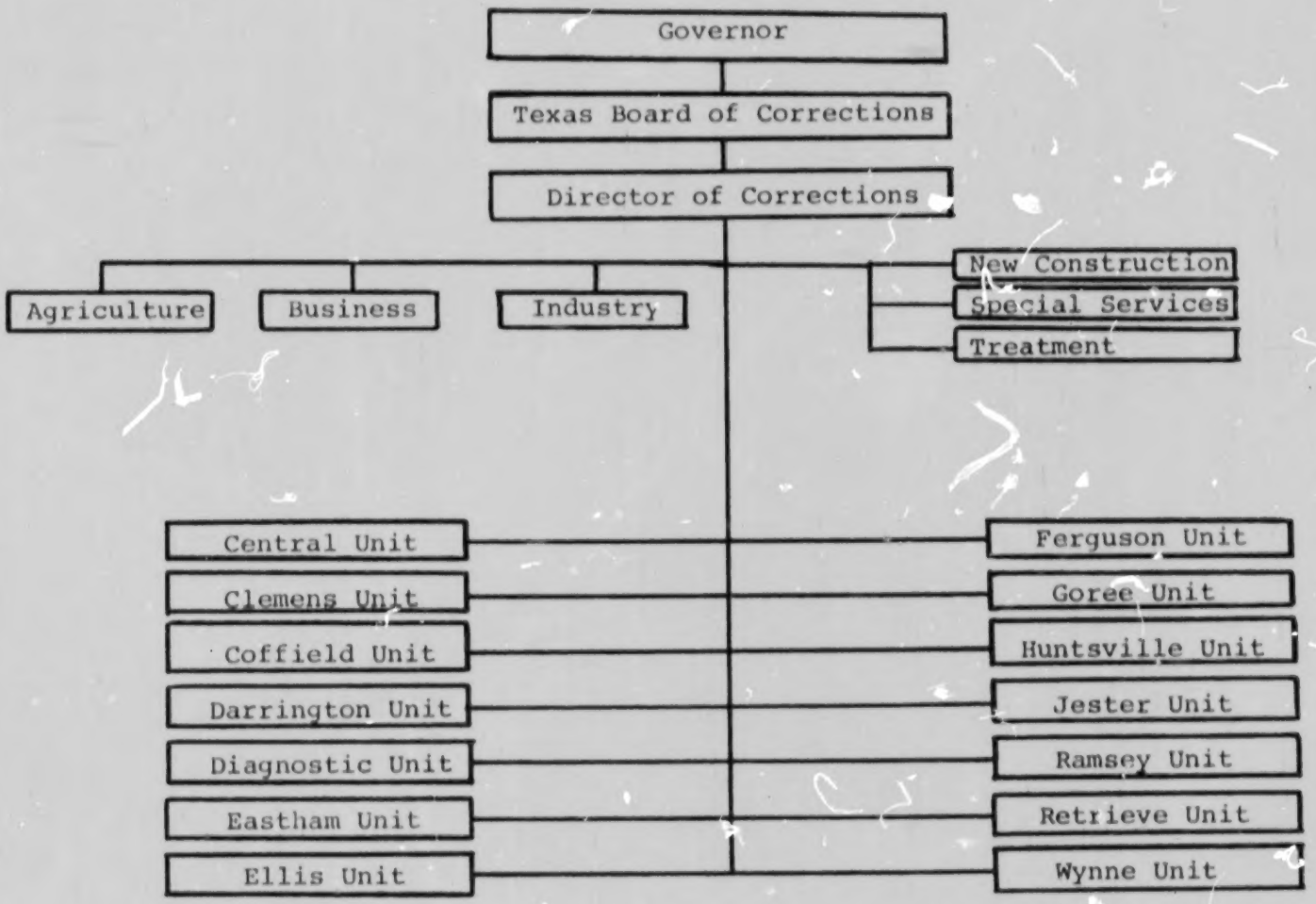

Figure 1 ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

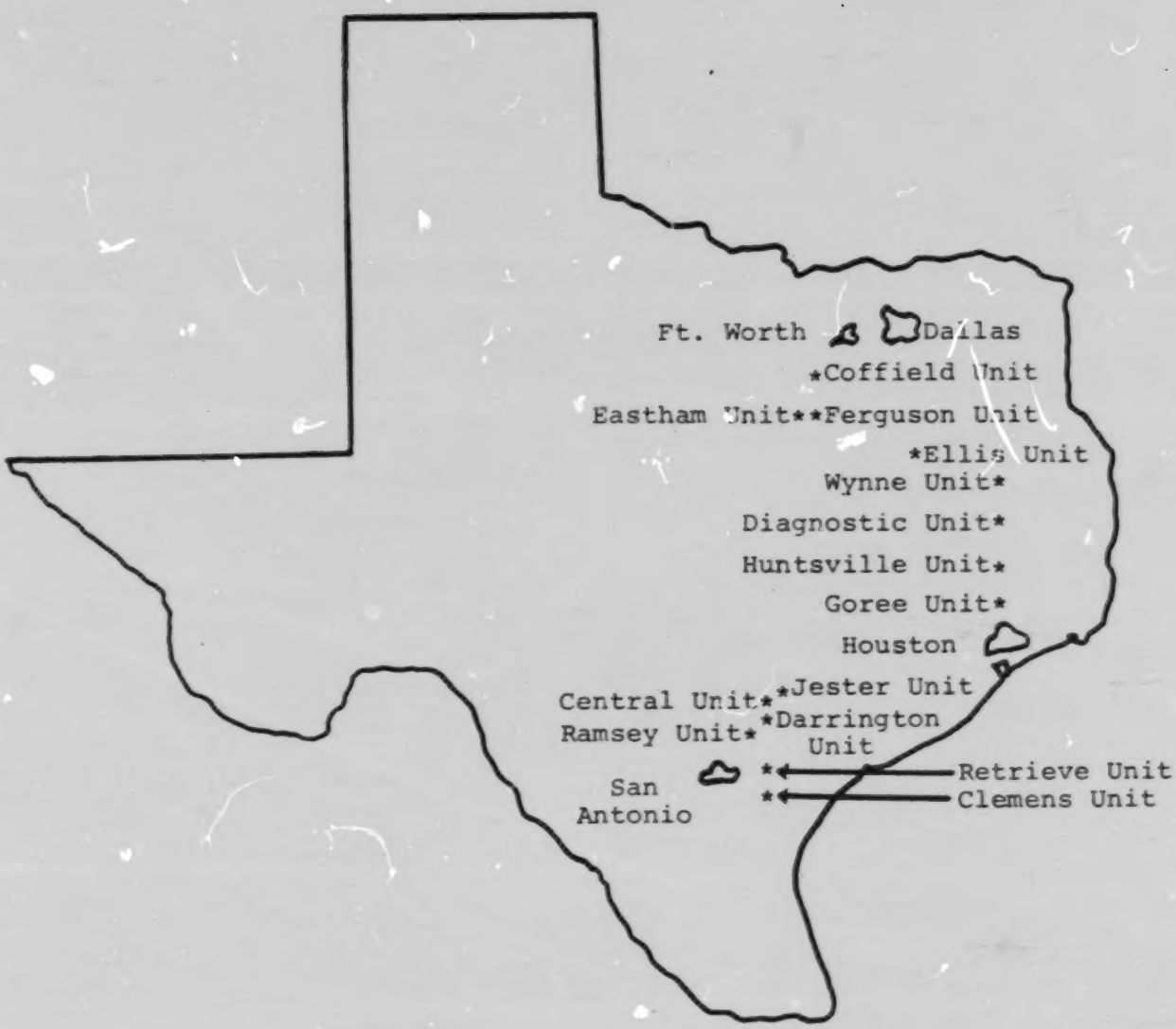

Figure 2 LOCATIONS OF UNITS OF
THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

During 1972, the Department received 6,734 inmates including new admissions, persons returning from bench warrants, escapees, parole violators, persons returning from medical reprieves, etc. During the same year, the Department released 3,828 inmates under parole supervision and discharged 3,285 at the expiration of their sentences.[23]

Approximately one in every four inmates is sentenced to a period of from five to ten years while approximately one in five are sentenced to a period of from four to five years. Approximately 16% of all newly admitted inmates during 1972 received sentences in excess of twenty years.[24]

The inmate population is normally composed of about 95% males; 41% Caucasians and 43% Negroes, the remainder being primarily of Mexican-American background. Approximately one in three have served prior commitments in the Department, approximately two-thirds have previously served jail sentences, and approximately 15% have been previously incarcerated in other state prisons.[25]

The educational equivalency level of newly received inmates is usually between 5 and 6 years, while the average intelligence quotient (IQ) is in the 80's.[26]

The Texas Department of Corrections employs a wide diversity of personnel in various functional areas including custody, treatment, production, and supportive services. As indicated previously, the Department is headed by a nine member Board.

The Board appoints a Director of Corrections who in turn selects six assistant directors. Each of the 14 units is headed by a warden and an assistant warden.

There are 1,800 correctional officers whose primary responsibility is the custody and security of the system. One hundred and fourteen people are employed in the area of treatment and the system is supported by 105 clerical personnel.[27]

The manpower of the prison is augmented by contracts and working agreements with a variety of state and federal agencies. Currently the Department has contracts with the State Department of Welfare, the Commission for the Blind, the Texas Employment Commission, the Texas Commission on Alcoholism, and the University of Texas Medical School at Galveston. The Department has also developed working agreements with the Veterans' Administration, the Social Security Administration, the Baylor College of Medicine and John Sealy Hospital in Galveston.[28]

In addition to these agencies, the prison provides office space for the institutional parole officers of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles and for lawyers of the Attorney General's Office.

Aside from its agricultural and industrial programs, the Department has developed a variety of specialized programs specifically geared for the educational and vocational rehabilitation of the inmates. The Windham School District is a fully accredited

educational system supported by the Minimum Foundation Program.[29] Essentially, it is a public school providing primary and secondary education, created by legislation and enacted in 1969. Currently there are in excess of 8,000 inmates enrolled in academic classes provided by the Windham School District and each year approximately 1,000 inmates receive GED certificates or high school diplomas.

The Department has also established vocational training programs including one administered in cooperation with Texas A&M University involving training for heavy equipment operation and water and sewage plant operation.[30] The Department has established a barber college under a grant from the Texas Criminal Justice Council with approval of the State Board of Barber Examiners.[31] Under the Manpower Development and Training Act and in conjunction with the Texas Educational Agency and the Texas Employment Commission, the Department has developed seven occupational training programs which are capable of handling approximately 20 men in each class.[32]

Several area junior colleges including Alvin Junior College and Lee College of Baytown have developed college programs for those inmates who qualify. In the fall semester of 1971, 70 inmates received Associate of Art degrees.[33]

The two essential branches of the Department's treatment program include the proper diagnosis and classification of all incoming inmates so as to properly fit inmate needs with program resources

and the Pre-release Center located at the Jester Unit. The purpose of this latter program is to prepare inmates leaving the Department for their reintegration into the community. The pre-release program provides a variety of services to the inmates including counseling and psychological services, vocational rehabilitation services, employment counseling and job placement services. The pre-release program was initiated in 1963 and is credited with reducing the recidivism rate in Texas from approximately 30% to a current rate of approximately 20%.[34]

Footnotes

[1]The History of the Texas Department of Corrections, The Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, 1973. (Unpublished document made available by the Research Division of the Texas Department of Corrections.)

[2]Ibid.

[3]Ibid.

[4]Acts of the 40th Legislature, 1927.

[5]Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 6166a, et. seg.

[6]Ibid., Art. 6166b.

[7]Texas Constitution, Art. XVI, Sec. 58 (was deleted by constitution amendment in election August 5, 1969).

[8]Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 6166a.

[9]Ibid., Art. 6166j.

[10]Ibid.

[11]Ibid., Art. 6203b and 6203c.

[12]Ibid., Art. 6166p.

[13]Ibid., Art. 6166k.

[14]Ibid., Art. 6184l.

[15]Ibid.

[16]Ibid.

[17]Ibid., Art. 6166z(1).

[18]Ibid.

[19]Ibid.

[20]Texas Department of Corrections - 1971, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, 1972, pp. 4-5.

[21]Ibid., pp. 8-14.

[22]Ibid., pp. 16-70.

[23]Statistical Information made available by Mr. Steve Pipkin, Research Division, Texas Department of Corrections in personal correspondence.

[24]Ibid.

[25]Friel, C.M., Kirkpatrick, D.E. & Griffith, G.M., Texas Prisoner Statistics, Texas Criminal Justice Council, Austin, Texas, 1971, pp. 16-24.

[26]Ibid.

[27]Personal correspondence with Mr. Steve Pipkin, Research Division, Texas Department of Corrections, August 5, 1973.

[28]Ibid.

[29]Op. cit., The Texas Department of Corrections - 1971, pp. 60-61.

[30]Ibid., p. 61.

[31]Ibid.

[32]Ibid.

[33]Ibid., p. 62.

[34]Ibid., p. 62.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The objectives of this study were two-fold; to determine the incidence of mental retardation among inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections, and to determine whether there is a relationship between intelligence and various aspects of the inmates' criminal and social history. For organizational purposes, this section is divided into four parts, including; a description of the Diagnostic Unit of the Department of Corrections, the sampling procedure utilized, the techniques used for measuring intelligence, and a discussion of the information gathered on the inmates' social and criminal histories.

3.1 Description of the Diagnostic Center

The American Correctional Association has recommended that departments of correction establish a diagnostic intake service for the screening of all newly admitted inmates.[1] The purpose of this diagnostic function is to develop a complete dossier on each inmate so that he might be properly classified within the institution for security purposes. The information should also be used to identify the vocational, educational, psychiatric and medical needs of the inmate, and to assign him to the appropriate rehabilitative programs.

Recognizing the diagnostic function as a vital component to contemporary correctional administration, the Texas Department of Corrections established the Diagnostic Unit in 1964. This Unit is a physically separate facility which receives all individuals sentenced to the Texas Department of Corrections. The unit has a design capacity of 790 inmates and had an average daily population during 1971 of 670 inmates.[2]

Inmates received by the Department of Corrections are detained at the Diagnostic Unit for approximately 30 days during which time they are extensively interviewed and tested. They are given a complete physical examination, and photographed and fingerprinted for identification purposes. The inmates are interviewed extensively and detailed information is gathered as to their prior criminal record, educational and work history, sexual behavior, drug and alcohol experience, family background, marital circumstance, and other characteristics. The criminal history information acquired in the interview is verified by forwarding the inmates' fingerprints to the FBI and Texas Department of Public Safety. Their educational and work history are verified through correspondence with the schools attended by the inmate and previous employers.

In addition to the interview conducted with the inmates, a battery of tests are administered including, measures of intelligence, academic achievement, vocational skill, and psychological stability.

It takes approximately 30 days for this information to be gathered, verified, and assembled in the inmates' case folders. Much of this information is then forwarded to the data processing section of the Department and prepared for computer storage.

Since the purpose of this study was to investigate the incidence of mental retardation, the Diagnostic Unit served as a natural focal point for the investigation. The fact that all newly received inmates are detained at the Center facilitated the testing and data gathering phase of the study. In addition, the fact that the Department routinely computerized much of the information contained in the inmates' case folders greatly facilitated the gathering of data on the inmates' social and criminal history.

3.2 Sampling Procedures

The initial decision in the design of the present study involved the question of how to draw a sample from the inmate population of the Department of Corrections. At the time that the study was designed, the Department of Corrections had custody of approximately 14,500 inmates. The sample could have been drawn from the entire inmate population, but it was felt that this would provide a biased estimate of the incidence of retardation. This approach was rejected because if intelligence is related to the type of offense committed and the sentence received, there could be either a disproportionately high or low number of retarded inmates in the sample

depending upon the direction of the relationship between intelligence and sentencing. Another reason that this approach was rejected was because statistics on the entire inmate population would tend to over-represent serious offenders and under-represent offenders with shorter sentences. It must be realized that inmates convicted of serious crimes and received by the Department many years ago are still serving their sentences while others admitted during the same period for lesser offenses have been either discharged or paroled. As a result, a sample drawn from the general inmate population would tend to over-represent serious offenders and inmates sentenced to long periods. This condition would, therefore, bias an analysis of the relationship between intelligence and criminal-social history.

Because of these difficulties, it was decided that the sample would be drawn from the population of newly admitted inmates to the Department. In concert with the Director of the Department and the Warden of the Diagnostic Unit, arrangements were made to test all inmates received by the Department during December of 1970 and January of 1971. Since only 5% of admissions to the Department are women, it was decided to exclude them from the sample.[3] This procedure yielded a final sample of 500 male inmates including both first offenders and recidivists, single offenders and multiple offenders, and individuals serving relatively short sentences, as well as individuals sentenced to life imprisonment.

Since the sample was drawn from the population of newly admitted inmates, the results cannot be construed as a reflection of the criminal element within society; rather, only a survey of the characteristics of those received during the time frame in which the study was conducted.

3.3 Intelligence Testing

The data gathering phase of this study involved the acquisition of two types of information; data on the intelligence of the inmates and information pursuant to their criminal and social backgrounds. This section discusses the procedures used in gathering intelligence information. The section which follows describes the methods used in gathering criminal and social history information.

At the time the present study was being designed, the Department of Corrections was using the Chicago Non-Verbal Intelligence Test because it was felt that it would not be a biased measure in testing undereducated individuals. During the implementation of the study, the Department discontinued use of the Chicago Non-Verbal and initiated use of the Revised Beta Intelligence Test. This change in policy affected the design of the present study since uniform intelligence scores could not be obtained on all the subjects in the sample. It was decided, therefore, to administer a second battery of intelligence tests so as to have uniform intelligence measures on the entire sample as well as to determine the intercorrelation

among various measures of intelligence on an inmate population.

The test battery administered to the inmates included the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, the Slosson Intelligence Test, and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. In order to control for the biasing effects of cultural and educational deprivation, two measures of educational achievement were administered including the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Test of Educational Achievement routinely administered by the Department of Corrections and the Wide-Range Achievement Test. It was anticipated that the intercorrelation between these two measures of educational achievement and the various measures of intelligence would give some indication as to which intelligence measures were the least biased in measuring poorly educated inmates.

Arrangements for the administration of this battery of tests were coordinated with the Director of Corrections and the Warden of the Diagnostic Unit. Initial contact with these individuals indicated that no testing facilities would be available in the Diagnostic Unit between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. since this was the time period in which the Department's normal interviewing and testing was conducted. It was necessary, therefore, to administer the battery during the evening.

Since the primary purpose of this study was the identification of the incidence of mental retardation, it was important to assure that those administering the tests were not only skilled psychomotricians but individuals accustomed to making the differential diagnosis of retardation. Arrangements were made, therefore, with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to provide psychologists from the State Schools for the Retarded to participate in the administration of the test battery. This is considered a significant asset to the present research since these individuals were accustomed to testing individuals with low IQs and are sensitive to differentiating between the educationally and culturally deprived and the retarded. These psychologists were responsible for administering the WAIS, the Slosson, the Peabody and the Wide-Range Achievement Test. They also administered the Bender-Gestalt in order to screen the inmates for the presence of any organic factors which could affect their performance on the measures of intelligence.

One of the psychologists was of Mexican-American descent and tested all Spanish speaking inmates in their native language. This was a significant asset since it controlled for any bias resulting from the fact that 185 (37%) of the inmates spoke Spanish as their primary language.

The Slosson Intelligence Test was included in the test battery since it has a high correlation with the Stanford-Benet and

can be administered by an individual with minimum training. Eight graduate students of the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences were trained on the administration of the Slosson and administered it to the sample of inmates.

The order in which the tests were administered was counterbalanced so that not all inmates took the various tests in the same order. This was necessitated by the fact that there were relatively few test administrators for the number of inmates in the sample. Thus, while some inmates were being given the WAIS others were being tested on the Slosson. This counterbalancing procedure has the advantage of randomizing out any transfer effects that might have accrued from one test to another.

3.4 Social and Criminal History Information

The final result of the Department's diagnostic process is a detailed historical dossier on each newly received inmate. The case folder contains a vast array of information on the inmate's prior criminal history, work record, educational background, medical history, psychiatric condition, and a variety of other aspects of his personal and social background. Since much of this information is forwarded to the data processing section of the Department for computer storage, it was not necessary to individually gather historical information from each inmate for this study.

It takes approximately 60 days for the information gathered at the Diagnostic Unit to be verified through appropriate correspondence, forwarded to the data processing section, keypunched, and computer stored. In April of 1971, the researchers submitted to the data processing section the identification numbers of the 500 inmates in the sample. The data processing section then assembled a computer tape containing all available social and criminal history information on each inmate. After studying the available information, some items were excluded from further analysis because they were irrelevant to the objectives of this study. Other items were eliminated because there was serious question as to their reliability and validity. Figure 3 outlines the sub-set of information that was analyzed in the present research. This information can be grouped into four areas of information including; identification and background information, previous juvenile criminal record, adult criminal history, and current commitment information.

Footnotes

[1]Manual of Standards, American Correctional Association, Washington D. C., 1965.

[2]The Texas Department of Corrections-1971, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, 1972, p. 10.

[3]Friel, C.M., Kirkpatrick, D.E., Griffith, G.M., Texas Prisoner Statistics, Texas Criminal Justice Council, Austin, Texas, 1971, p. 16.

Background Information	Adult Criminal History	Current Commitment Information
Age	Jail Confinements	Number of Committing Offenses
Ethnic Background	Suspended Sentences	Nature of Committing Offenses
Place of Birth	State Probations	Minimum Sentence
Citizenship	Federal Probations	Maximum Sentence
Marital Status	Military Confinements	Number of Codefendants
Military Service	Prior TDC Confinements	Detainers - Texas
	Confinements in Other State Prisons	Detainers - Other States
Juvenile Criminal Record	Prison Escapes	Detainers - Federal
Detention Home Confinements	Parole Violations - Texas	
State Probations	Parole Violations - Other States	
Federal Probations		
Reformatory Confinements		
Completed Escapes		
Parole Violations		

Figure 3 BACKGROUND AND CRIMINAL HISTORY INFORMATION

4.0 RESULTS

The purpose of this section is to present the results of various statistical analyses performed on the data gathered in the study. For organizational purposes this section is divided into three parts including; a description of the study sample, a section dealing with the incidence of mental retardation among individuals convicted and sentenced to the Texas Department of Corrections, and finally, a discussion of the relationship between intelligence and various aspects of social and criminal history.

4.1 Description of the Sample

The present study involved an intensive investigation of the incidence of mental retardation among 500 individuals committed to the Texas Department of Corrections. Prior to discussing the data on mental retardation it would seem appropriate to provide a brief description of the sample.

Table 1 provides statistical information on the age distribution of the subjects. The 500 inmates ranged in age from 17 to 63 and the median age was 24.75. The majority of the inmates (99.40%) were U.S. citizens, however, as indicated in Table 2, three members of the sample were citizens of the Republic of Mexico convicted of committing crimes within the state of Texas.

The largest single group of inmates in the sample were single (41.60%). The remainder were either married (30.0%), or divorced (18.0%), while 10.40% were either separated, widowed or involved in common law relationships (c.f. Table 3).

Table 1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AGES

Age	f	%
17-20	105	21.00
21-25	170	34.00
26-30	90	18.00
31-35	43	8.60
36-40	27	5.40
41-45	32	6.40
46-50	20	4.00
51-55	6	1.20
56-60	4	0.80
61/more	3	0.60
Totals	500	100.00

Table 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
OF NATIONAL ORIGIN

Citizenship	f	%
United States	497	99.40
Mexico	3	0.60
Totals	500	100.00

Table 3

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
OF MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	f	%
Single	208	41.60
Married	150	30.00
Separated	25	5.00
Divorced	90	18.00
Widowed	5	1.00
Common Law	22	4.40
Totals	500	100.00

As indicated in Table 4, approximately one-half the sample was Caucasian, while approximately 4 in 10 were of Mexican-American descent, and 1 out of 6 were Negro.

The Texas Department of Corrections routinely administers the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Educational Equivalency Test to all newly admitted inmates. Table 5 records the results of this test on the sample of 500 inmates. It will be noticed that the inmates' educational equivalency level ranged from less than one year to as high as 12 years. The median educational equivalency level was 6.99 years.

Individuals sentenced to the Department receive a minimum and maximum sentence. The minimum sentence is administratively meaningless since an inmate can be paroled before the expiration of the minimum sentence.[1] Therefore, only information on the maximum sentence is reported here. As indicated in Table 6, the inmates in the sample received sentences ranging from less than one year to life imprisonment, the median sentence being 4.52 years. It should be mentioned that no inmates convicted of capital crimes and sentenced to death were included in the sample. The exclusion of such inmates stems from the fact that their incidence is very low and because such individuals, while retained by the Department, are legally under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of the committing county and not the Department of Corrections.

Table 4

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
OF ETHNIC BACKGROUNDS

Ethnic Background	f	%
Caucasian	237	47.40
Mexican-American	185	37.00
Negro	78	15.60
Totals	500	100.00

Table 5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY LEVELS

Educational Level	f	%
1.0/less	41	8.20
2.0-2.9	0	0.00
3.0-3.9	33	6.60
4.0-4.9	62	12.40
5.0-5.9	58	11.60
6.0-6.9	81	16.20
7.0-7.9	88	17.60
8.0-8.9	55	11.00
9.0-9.9	34	6.80
10.0-10.9	27	5.40
11.0-11.9	7	1.40
12.0-12.9	14	2.80
Totals	500	100.00

Table 6

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
OF MAXIMUM SENTENCES

Maximum Sentence	f	%
1/less	5	1.00
2	100	20.00
3	94	18.80
4	49	9.80
5	92	18.40
6-10	106	21.20
11-20	32	6.40
21-30	8	1.60
31-40	4	0.80
41-50	1	0.20
51/more	2	0.40
Life	7	1.40
Totals	500	100.00

Some of the inmates in the sample had been convicted of one offense, however, approximately one-third of the inmates had been convicted of and committed for two or more offenses.

4.2 Incidence of Mental Retardation

The primary objective of this study was to determine the incidence of mental retardation among newly admitted inmates to the Texas Department of Corrections. In the year that this study was being planned, the Department was using several techniques to measure intelligence. Prior to September of 1970 the Department administered the Otis Quick Score Intelligence Test to literate inmates and the Chicago Non-Verbal Intelligence Test to illiterates. Between September of 1970 and the end of the year, the Department abandoned use of the Otis Quick Score and began administering the Chicago Non-Verbal exclusively. Beginning in January of 1971, the Department substituted the Revised Beta Intelligence Test for the Chicago Non-Verbal and since that time has continued to use that measure of intelligence.

Since various measures of intelligence were used in the testing of new inmates, it would have been precarious to determine the incidence of retardation using the combined scores of those tests. Therefore, the decision was made to determine the incidence of retardation by studying a sample of newly admitted inmates using the same measure of intelligence on all members of the sample. As mentioned previously, this objective was achieved by administering the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS)

Table 7

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTING OFFENSES

Number of Offenses	f	%
1	318	63.60
2	101	20.20
3	49	9.80
4	18	3.60
5	4	0.80
6/more	10	2.00
Totals	500	100.00

and the Slosson Intelligence Test to all newly admitted inmates received during December of 1970 and January of 1971. In addition, two other tests were administered corresponding to those psychometric procedures used by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation in the intake diagnosis of mentally retarded individuals. These included the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test and the Wide-Range Achievement Test. The results of these tests are reported in Tables 8 through 19.

The results of the administration of the WAIS to the 500 inmates are reported in Table 8. For purposes of analysis the 500 inmates were divided into two groups; a retarded group composed of 35 inmates who had full-scale WAIS IQs less than 70, and a non-retarded group of 465 inmates who had IQs of 70 or greater. As indicated at the bottom of the Table, the mean IQ of the retarded group was 65.1 while the mean IQ of the non-retarded group was 93.6. There is a slight disparity between the means and the medians for each group indicating that the distribution of IQ scores is slightly skewed. In the case of the retarded group, the data is skewed to the left indicating that the majority of the subjects are on the higher end of the IQ continuum. Conversely, the distribution of the IQ scores for the non-retarded group is skewed to the right indicating that the preponderance of the subjects are on the lower end of the IQ continuum.

Tables 9 and 10 provide information on the subject's performance on the Verbal and Performance scales of the WAIS. As indicated

Table 8

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
FULL SCALE WAIS IQ SCORES

IQ Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
50-59	5	14.28		
60-69	30	85.71		
70-79			55	11.82
80-89			144	30.96
90-99			138	29.67
100-109			78	16.77
110-119			34	7.31
120-129			13	2.79
130-139			3	0.64
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	65.10		93.60	
Median	66.80		91.70	
Standard Deviation	4.80		10.07	

in the Tables, there is virtually no difference between the retarded groups' performance on the Verbal and Performance scales, while the non-retarded group tended to perform better on the Performance items than the Verbal items.

In addition to the WAIS, the Slosson Intelligence Test was administered to all subjects in the sample. The results of this testing are reported in Table 11 for the retarded and non-retarded groups, as defined on the basis of their WAIS IQ scores. As indicated in the Table, the mean IQ for the retarded group is 61.1 while the mean IQ for the non-retarded group is 92.3. It is readily apparent in comparing Table 11 and Table 8 that some subjects identified as retarded based upon their WAIS IQs are identified as non-retarded based upon their Slosson IQs. Similarly, the two tests do not make the same differential diagnosis with respect to members of the non-retarded group.

Operationally defining retardation as having an IQ of 69 or less, the WAIS indicates a retardation rate of 7% (35 inmates). Using the data from the Slosson IQ Test the rate would be 13.2% (66). Although it is not known which is the less biased measure of intelligence, it is theorized that the Slosson is probably more biased in testing the culturally deprived since it is a more verbally dependent measure of intelligence. Although the subject is not required to read the items on the Slosson, an examination of the items indicates that it does

Table 9

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
WAIS VERBAL IQ SCORES

Verbal IQ Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
50-59	3	8.57		
60-69	18	51.42	6	1.29
70-79	14	40.00	81	17.41
80-89			134	28.81
90-99			122	26.23
100-109			71	15.26
110-119			34	7.31
120-129			13	2.79
130-139			4	0.86
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	67.23		91.81	
Median	67.50		90.44	
Standard Deviation	5.31		13.34	

Table 10

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
WAIS PERFORMANCE SCORES

Performance IQ Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
40-49	1	2.85		
50-59	3	8.57		
60-69	18	51.42	3	0.64
70-79	12	34.28	34	7.31
80-89	1	2.85	117	25.16
90-99			136	29.24
100-109			105	22.58
110-119			53	11.39
120-129			12	2.58
130-139			4	0.86
140-149			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	67.10		96.14	
Median	67.00		95.20	
Standard Deviation	7.66		12.64	

Table 11

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SLOSSON IQ SCORES

IQ Score	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
40-49	2	5.71		
50-59	16	45.71	9	1.93
60-69	12	34.28	27	5.80
70-79	4	11.42	80	17.20
80-89	1	2.85	106	22.79
90-99			87	18.70
100-109			80	17.20
110-119			44	9.46
120-129			20	4.30
130-139			8	1.72
140-149			4	0.86
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	61.10		92.30	
Median	59.10		90.70	
Standard Deviation	8.84		17.36	

require a significan comprehension of verbal English and, therefore, is possibly bias in the case of inmates who are either poorly educated or otherwise linguistically deprived.

Table 12 reports the frequency distribtuion of the institutional IQ scores obtained on the subjects. As mentioned previously, the Department had used various measures of intelligence including the Chicago Non-Verbal Intelligence Test and the Revised Beta. The data reported in Table 12 represent a pooling of these intelligence scores. For purposes of analysis, the subjects were divided into two groups, retarded and non-retarded, based upon their performance on the WAIS. As indicated at the bottom of the Table, the retarded group had a mean IQ of 58.4 while the non-retarded group had a mean IQ of 94.8. Pooling those inmates who had IQs of 69 or less based upon institutional IQ scores would indicate that the incidence of mental retardation is 12.6% (63). This indicates that the incidence of mental retardation identified by the tests normally used by the Department is approximately twice as high as that identified by use of the WAIS (7%) and approximately the same as the incidence identified by the Slosson (13.2%).

Another measure of intelligence used to identify the incidence of retardation was the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. Tables 13 and 14 record the results of that testing including the subjects' mental age scores and IQ scores respectively.

Table 12

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONAL IQ SCORES

IQ Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
39/Below	2	5.71	2	0.43
40-49	11	31.42	5	1.07
50-59	8	22.85	8	1.72
60-69	6	17.14	21	4.51
70-79	7	20.00	54	11.61
80-89	1	2.85	83	17.84
90-99			98	21.07
100-109			101	21.72
110-119			58	12.47
120-129			28	6.02
130-139			5	1.07
140-149			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	58.40		94.80	
Median	55.10		95.50	
Standard Deviation	12.61		17.40	

Table 13

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PEABODY
PICTURE VOCABULARY MENTAL AGE SCORES

PPVT B-MA Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
6.0-6.9	5	14.28	4	0.86
7.0-7.9	6	17.14	2	0.43
8.0-8.9	6	17.14	16	3.44
9.0-9.9	8	22.85	14	3.01
10.0-10.9	6	17.14	64	13.76
11.0-11.9	2	5.71	22	4.73
12.0-12.9	2	5.71	40	8.60
13.0-13.9			43	9.24
14.0-14.9			37	7.95
15.0-15.9			38	8.17
16.0-16.9			35	7.52
17.0-17.9			24	5.16
18.0-18.9			126	27.09
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	8.90		14.64	

Table 14

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
PEABODY PICTURE VOCABULARY IQ SCORES

PPVT B-IQ Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
40-49	4	11.42	5	1.07
50-59	11	31.42	13	2.79
60-69	16	45.71	68	14.62
70-79	4	11.42	64	13.76
80-89			110	23.65
90-99			78	16.77
100-109			51	10.96
110-119			40	8.60
120-129			20	4.30
130-139			15	3.22
140-149			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Mean	60.79		89.15	
Median	61.00		87.00	
Standard Deviation	9.12		19.07	

Comparing the mental age of the retarded and non-retarded groups as reported in Table 14 indicates that the median mental age among the retardates was 8.9 years, whereas the mean mental age of the non-retarded group was 14.64 years. Of more interest is a comparison of the Peabody Picture Vocabulary IQ scores for the two groups. As indicated at the bottom of Table 14, the mean IQ for the retarded group was 60.79 whereas the mean IQ for the non-retarded group was 89.15. Pooling the subjects in both groups who had IQs of 69 or less indicates that the indicence of retardation identified by the Peabody is 23.4% (117). This rate of retardation is approximately twice that which was identified by the Slosson (13.2%) and the tests normally used by the Department (12.6%), and more than three times the rate identified by the WAIS (7%). Since the Peabody essentially involves showing the subject pictures of illustratable words found in the Webster's New College Dictionary, it is quite possible that this test is biased in measuring the intelligence of poorly educated or linguistically deprived individuals. It is theorized, therefore, that the Peabody tended to produce a significant number of false negatives in the identification of retardation among the inmates studied.

Two tests were administered to determine the relative educational achievement level of the subjects. These included the Wide-Range Achievement Test and the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Educational Equivalency Test. The Wide-Range Achievement Test yields three sub-scores measuring spelling, reading, and arithmetic performance. The distributions of the subjects' scores on these three sub-scales

is reported in Tables 15 through 17. Examination of the median performance scores of the retarded and non-retarded groups indicates that the retarded group had an equivalency of 2.97 years in their performance on the spelling sub-scale, whereas the non-retarded group had an equivalency of 5.65 years. With respect to reading ability, the retarded group had an equivalency of 2.4 years and the non-retarded group had an equivalency of 7.28 years. Compared to the other two sub-scales, the subjects' performance on the arithmetic sub-scale was the poorest. The retarded group had an equivalency of 1.86 years while the non-retarded group had an equivalency of 5.6 years.

Table 18 reports the results of the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Test normally administered by the Texas Department of Corrections to all newly admitted inmates. As reported at the bottom of the Table, the median educational equivalency level for the retarded group was 2.2 years, whereas the median for the non-retarded group was 6.4 years. Comparison of these scores with the various sub-scale scores of the Wide-Range Achievement Test indicates little disparity between the two measures of the subjects' academic achievement levels.

In summarizing the data presented above on the incidence of mental retardation, it is evident that the incidence varies with the type of measure used in determining intelligence. Quite possibly some measures are less reliable and valid when measuring individuals of low educational achievement level and individuals from culturally impoverished backgrounds, particularly

Table 15

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WIDE-RANGE ACHIEVEMENT TEST SPELLING SCORES

WRAT Spelling Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
1.0-1.9	7	20.00	9	1.93
2.0-2.9	10	28.57	37	7.95
3.0-3.9	7	20.00	76	16.34
4.0-4.9	10	28.57	75	16.12
5.0-5.9			47	10.10
6.0-6.9			62	13.33
7.0-7.9	1	2.85	60	12.90
8.0-8.9			23	4.94
9.0-9.9			31	6.66
10.0-10.9			15	3.22
11.0-11.9			11	2.36
12.0-12.9			12	2.58
13.0-13.9			3	0.64
14.0-14.9			2	0.43
15.0-15.9			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	2.97		5.65	

Table 16

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WIDE-RANGE ACHIEVEMENT TEST READING SCORES

WRAT Reading Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0.0-0.9	4	11.42	3	0.64
1.0-1.9	9	25.71	21	4.51
2.0-2.9	9	25.71	30	6.45
3.0-3.9	6	17.14	29	6.23
4.0-4.9	3	8.57	29	6.23
5.0-5.9	1	2.85	40	8.60
6.0-6.9	3	8.57	60	12.90
7.0-7.9			53	11.39
8.0-8.9			48	10.32
9.0-9.9			34	7.31
10.0-10.9			23	4.94
11.0-11.9			22	4.73
12.0-12.9			26	5.59
13.0-13.9			21	4.51
14.0/more			26	5.59
Total	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	2.40		7.28	

Table 17

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF WIDE-RANGE ACHIEVEMENT TEST ARITHMETIC SCORES

WRAT Arithmetic Scores	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0.0-0.9	5	14.28	4	0.86
1.0-1.9	13	37.14	16	3.44
2.0-2.9	7	20.00	43	9.24
3.0-3.9	3	8.57	59	12.68
4.0-4.9	6	17.14	68	14.62
5.0-5.9			60	12.90
6.0-6.9			130	27.95
7.0-7.9			38	8.17
8.0-8.9	1	2.85	12	2.58
9.0-9.9			13	2.79
10.0-10.9			7	1.50
11.0-11.9			4	0.86
12.0-12.9			4	0.86
13.0-13.9			6	1.29
14.0-14.9			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	1.86		5.60	

Table 18

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY LEVEL: GRAY, VOTAW, ROGERS TEST

Educational Level	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Unknown	14	40.00	27	5.80
1				
2				
3	5	14.28	31	6.66
4	7	20.00	50	10.75
5	5	14.28	52	11.18
6	2	5.71	80	17.20
7	1	2.85	90	19.35
8			54	11.61
9	1	2.85	33	7.09
10			20	4.30
11			14	3.01
12			14	3.01
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	2.20		6.40	

members of minority groups. In order to determine the extent to which the various tests were measuring intelligence, the results of all the IQ tests administered were intercorrelated. The results of this analysis are reported in Table 19.

Examining the intercorrelation of each of the intelligence tests with educational achievement, it would appear that the Slosson (SIT) and the Verbal Scale of the WAIS are most highly correlated with educational achievement level, suggesting that they are more biased in measuring intelligence in poorly educated individuals. As might be expected, the Performance Scale of the WAIS, although significantly correlated with educational achievement, shows the lowest correlation. If the WAIS Performance Scale was used as the single criteria in defining the retarded and non-retarded groups, then the incidence of retardation among the 500 inmates would be approximately 5%. This conclusion is drawn from the data in Table 10 indicating that 25 of the subjects had WAIS Performance scores of 69 or less.

As mentioned earlier, the WAIS full-scale intelligence scores indicate the incidence of retardation to be approximately 7%. The other intelligence tests indicate the following retardation rates; institutional intelligence testing, 12.6%; the Slosson Intelligence Test, 13.2%; and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary, 23.4%. Examination of the intercorrelation among the various measures of intelligence reported in Table 20 indicates that the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test had the lowest correlation with other measures of intelligence. This suggests that of the intelligence

tests studied, the Peabody would provide the poorest basis for estimating the incidence of retardation.

It is quite possible that the different measures of intelligence have differential biases depending upon the ethnic background of the inmate. An attempt was made to determine the intercorrelation between the various intelligence tests as a function of race. Tables 20 through 22 report the intercorrelation among the various measures of intelligence for Caucasians, Negroes, and inmates of Mexican-American descent, respectively. Examination of the intercorrelation suggests that the correlation between intelligence and educational achievement tends to be highest among Caucasians. However, a substantially lower correlation is indicated when examining the data on Negroes and Mexican-Americans. This suggests that intelligence scores obtained on minority group members of low educational achievement levels might be more biased estimates of intelligence than comparable scores gathered on Caucasians.

In attempting to summarize the data on the incidence of mental retardation, it would appear that the incidence runs as low as 5% when using the WAIS Performance Scale and as high as 23.4% when using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary. Discounting the Peabody as the most culturally biased measure of intelligence, and averaging the estimates found through the use of other psychometric measures, it is concluded that the incidence of mental retardation is probably between 9% and 10%.

Table 19

INTERCORRELATION OF VARIOUS MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE

Tests	EA*	TDC-IQ	WAIS-V	WAIS-P	WAIS-FS	PPVT-IQ	SIT
EA*	-	0.67	0.76	0.61	0.74	0.70	0.76
TDC-IQ		-	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.59	0.69
WAIS-VERB			-	0.75	0.95	0.78	0.89
WAIS-PERF				-	0.91	0.66	0.73
WAIS-FS					-	0.78	0.88
PPVT-IQ						-	0.78
SIT							-

* Educational Achievement as measured by the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Test

Table 20

INTERCORRELATION OF IQ MEASURES
FOR CAUCASIAN INMATES

Tests	EA	TDC-IQ	WAIS-V	WAIS-P	WAIS-FS	PPVT-IQ	SIT
EA	-	0.68	0.78	0.63	0.77	0.64	0.76
TDC-IQ		-	0.68	0.71	0.74	0.53	0.66
WAIS-VERB			-	0.74	0.95	0.72	0.88
WAIS-PERF				-	0.90	0.63	0.70
WAIS-FS					-	0.73	0.86
PPVT-IQ						-	0.68
SIT							-

N=237

Table 21

INTERCORRELATION OF IQ MEASURES
FOR NEGRO INMATES

Tests	EA	TDC-IQ	WAIS-V	WAIS-P	WAIS-FS	PPVT-IQ	SIT
EA	-	0.52	0.62	0.48	0.61	0.62	0.65
TDC-IQ		-	0.65	0.73	0.75	0.52	0.67
WAIS-VERB			-	0.66	0.92	0.77	0.86
WAIS-PERF				-	0.89	0.58	0.68
WAIS-FS					-	0.76	0.85
PPVT-IQ						-	0.79
SIT							-

N=185

Table 22

INTERCORRELATION OF IQ MEASURES
FOR MEXICAN-AMERICAN INMATES

Tests	EA	TDC-IQ	WAIS-V	WAIS-P	WAIS-FS	PPVT-IQ	SIT
EA	-	0.59	0.58	0.42	0.56	0.57	0.60
TDC-IQ		-	0.46	0.64	0.61	0.38	0.52
WAIS-VERB			-	0.63	0.90	0.53	0.78
WAIS-PERF				-	0.89	0.54	0.66
WAIS-FS					-	0.59	0.80
PPVT-IQ						-	0.58
SIT							-

N=78

4.3 Mental Retardation and Social/Criminal History

The purpose of this section is to determine whether there is any relationship between intelligence and various aspects of the inmates' social and criminal histories. For purposes of organization, this section is subdivided into four parts; information on the relationship between intelligence and various background characteristics of the subjects, juvenile criminal records, adult criminal records, and current commitment information.

4.3.1 Background Information

Tables 23 through 28 provide an analysis of the relationship between intelligence and various background characteristics of the sample. Comparison of the median ages reported in Table 23 indicates that the retarded group was approximately 2 years older than the non-retarded group. This difference in age is probably inconsequental, considering the variability in the ages of the two groups.

Approximately one-half of the sample was Caucasian, the remainder being either of Mexican-American descent (37%) or Negro (15.6%). However, comparing the ethnic backgrounds of the retarded and non-retarded groups reported in Table 24 indicates striking disparity in racial composition. Approximately one-third of the non-retarded group was Negro, whereas Negroes comprised approximately two-thirds of the retarded group. While there is little difference in the percentage of Mexican-Americans in either group, there were more than three

Table 23

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AGE

Ages at Admission	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
17-20	4	11.42	101	21.72
21-25	12	34.28	158	33.97
26-30	6	17.14	84	18.06
31-35	5	14.28	38	8.17
36-40	2	5.71	25	5.37
41-45	3	8.57	29	6.23
46-50	1	2.85	19	4.08
51-55	2	5.71	4	0.86
56-60			4	0.86
61/more			3	0.64
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	26.75		24.65	

Table 24

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Ethnic Background	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Caucasian	5	14.28	232	49.89
Mexican-American	6	17.14	72	15.48
Negro	24	68.57	161	34.62
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

three times as many Caucasians in the non-retarded group as in the retarded group.

These differences are not surprising since other researchers have reported that the incidence of mental retardation is disproportionately high among minority groups.[2] Although not researched in this study, this could be the result of the poorer quality of health care available to the economically deprived, as well as the probability that these same individuals came from culturally deprived backgrounds.

Tables 25 and 26 provide information on the place of birth and national origin of the subjects. As indicated in Table 25, approximately 7 out of every 10 inmates in all groups were born in Texas. Little difference appears when comparing the two groups as to place of birth. Similarly, comparison of the subjects' citizenship indicates virtually no difference between the retarded and non-retarded groups. Of the three foreign born nationals in the study, two were in the retarded group and one was in the non-retarded group.

Table 27 presents a frequency distribution of the marital status of the retarded and non-retarded subjects. Comparison between the groups suggests few differences. Approximately 4 out of 10 of the subjects in either group were single and approximately 3 out of 10 were married. The incidence of common law relationships was somewhat higher in the retarded group, while the incidence of separation was somewhat higher in the non-retarded group.

Table 25

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Alabama			4	0.86
Arizona			2	0.43
Arkansas			6	1.29
California			4	0.86
Colorado			2	0.43
Conneticut			1	0.21
Florida			2	0.43
Georgia			1	0.21
Hawaii			1	0.21
Illinois			3	0.64
Indiana			1	0.21
Iowa			1	0.21
Kansas			3	0.64
Kentucky			1	0.21
Louisiana	5	14.28	32	6.88
Massachusetts			2	0.43
Maine			1	0.21
Michigan			4	0.86
Minnesota			1	0.21
Missouri			9	1.93
North Carolina			1	0.21
Nebraska			2	0.43
New Mexico	1	2.85	3	0.64
New York			4	0.86
Ohio	1	2.85	4	0.86

Table 25 (continued)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Oklahoma			18	3.87
Tennessee			9	1.93
Texas	26	74.28	339	72.90
Virginia			1	0.21
Washington			1	0.21
Foreign Born	2	5.71	2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 26

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
United States	33	94.28	464	99.78
Mexico	2	5.71	1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 27

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS

Marital Status	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Single	15	42.85	193	41.50
Married	10	28.57	140	30.10
Separated			25	5.37
Divorced	7	20.00	83	17.84
Widowed			5	1.07
Common Law	3	8.57	19	4.08
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Part of the screening process for induction into the military service involves intelligence testing. While the IQ level used to reject recruits varies from time to time depending upon the need for military manpower, the services attempt to exclude mentally retarded individuals at the point of induction. As indicated in Table 28, none of the individuals in the retarded group has been in the military. However, the Table also indicates that approximately two-thirds of the non-retarded group had no prior military service. There are probably two sources of explanation as to why only one-third of the non-retarded group had been in the military. While all members of this group had IQs above 70, 11.82% had IQs between 70 and 79, and 30.96% had IQs between 80 and 89. It is quite possible that these individuals were excluded from the military due to their low intellectual status. In addition, it is likely that some members were excluded because they had acquired criminal records prior to the time of their induction.

In summarizing this section, it would appear that retarded offenders tend to be somewhat older than non-retarded offenders and more commonly a member of a minority group, i.e. Negro or Mexican-American. As might be expected, none of the retarded inmates had been in the military. Virtually no differences were found between the two groups with respect to their place of birth, citizenship, or marital status.

Table 28

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY SERVICE

Branch of Service	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
Air Force			10	2.15
Army			97	20.86
Navy			23	4.94
Marines			9	1.93
Mulitple Branches			5	1.07
No Service	35	100.00	321	69.03
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

4.3.2 Juvenile Criminal Record

Tables 29 through 34 provide comparisons between the retarded and non-retarded groups on various aspects of their prior juvenile criminal histories. Under Texas law, a juvenile is defined as any male between the ages of 10 and 17 and any female between the ages of 10 and 18.[3]

The Texas Civil Code prescribes that any juvenile, when arrested, must be returned to the custody of his parents or guardian as soon as possible. If his parents are not available, then he must be taken before a juvenile judge who may remand him to a juvenile detention facility until a proper disposition can be made.[4] Table 29 records the frequency of confinement in juvenile detention facilities for the subjects in the sample. The data indicate that approximately 8 of 10 subjects in either group had never been held in a juvenile detention facility. While the average number of detentions does not differ substantially when comparing the two groups, the variability in number of detentions is greater for the non-retarded group than the retarded group.

Under Texas law, if a juvenile's behavior is deemed delinquent, he can be adjudicated and declared delinquent by the juvenile court.[5] In most cases, once the juvenile has been adjudicated, he is either committed to the Texas Youth Council for confinement in a state training school, or returned to the community under probation supervision.[6] Table 30 records the number of probations granted to the subjects in the study. As indicated in the Table,

Table 29

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DETENTION HOME CONFINEMENTS

Number of Confinements	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	27	77.14	374	80.43
1	3	8.57	36	7.74
2	1	2.85	20	4.30
3	1	2.85	8	1.72
4	2	5.71	7	1.50
5	1	2.85	2	0.43
6			4	0.86
7			3	0.64
8			1	0.21
9			2	0.43
10/more			8	1.72
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	1.14		0.87	

Table 30

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PROBATIONS AS A JUVENILE

Number of State Probations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	33	94.28	405	87.09
1	2	5.71	55	11.82
2			3	0.64
3			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

the retarded group had received fewer probations than the non-retarded group. This difference is probably the result of a prevalent attitude among juvenile court workers and juvenile judges that retarded individuals are de facto, poor risks for probation. Although this conclusion needs to be subjected to further research, studies conducted by other researchers tend to substantiate this interpretation.

While Table 30 provides information on the number of probations granted under state jurisdiction, Table 31 provides information on the number of juvenile probations granted under federal jurisdiction. Comparison of the retarded and non-retarded groups indicates that the incidence of probations is higher for the non-retarded group. This parallels the data previously discussed on the number of state granted probations.

As mentioned above, adjudicated delinquents are normally either committed to a state training school or placed under probation supervision. Table 32 presents a comparison between the retarded and non-retarded groups on the number of reformatory confinements. The data indicate that both the number of individuals confined and the total number of commitments is higher for the non-retarded group than the retarded group. Only two subjects (5.71%) in the retarded group had ever been confined in a reformatory and, in both cases, they had only been confined one time.

Table 31

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
FEDERAL JUVENILE PROBATIONS

Number of Federal Probations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	456	98.06
1			8	1.72
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 32

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
REFORMATORY CONFINEMENTS

Number of Confinements	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	33	94.28	383	82.36
1	2	5.71	55	11.82
2			15	2.22
3			9	1.93
4			1	0.21
5				
6			1	0.21
7			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 33 provides information on the number of completed escapes from juvenile institutions. The data indicate that the number of such escapes is minimal, which can partly be accounted for by the fact that better than 8 out of every 10 men in the sample had never been in a juvenile institution regardless of retardation status. However, the number of escapes is higher among the non-retarded than the retarded, although this difference is negligible since only 6% of the retarded group had ever been in a reformatory.

Customarily, juveniles committed to a reformatory are ultimately released under parole supervision. While on parole, the juvenile must abide by certain rules and regulations which, if disobeyed, causes the parole to be revocated and the juvenile returned to the reformatory.[7] Table 34 presents comparative data on the number of parole revocations received by the retarded and non-retarded subjects. There appears to be no difference between the groups since only two subjects had received parole revocations, they being in the non-retarded group. The low incidence of parole revocations is probably related to the fact that the majority of the subjects, regardless of group membership, had not been in a juvenile reformatory and, therefore, had no opportunity to be placed under parole supervision.

In summarizing this section on the relationship between retardation and juvenile criminal history, several factors seem apparent. The non-retarded inmates had a higher frequency of juvenile detentions and juvenile probations under state and

Table 33

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF COMPLETED ESCAPES FROM JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

Number of Completed Escapes	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	34	9. 14	435	93.54
1	1	2.85	24	5.16
2			5	1.07
3			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 34

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS AS A JUVENILE

Number of Violations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	463	99.59
1			1	0.21
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

federal authority than did the retarded subjects. Similarly, the non-retarded subjects had been confined more frequently in juvenile reformatories and, to a slight degree, had been involved in more escapes from juvenile institutions than had the retarded subjects. These data suggest that the non-retarded inmate has a more extensive juvenile criminal record than does the retarded inmate.

4.3.3 Adult Criminal History

The purpose of this section is to determine whether there is a relationship between intelligence and various aspects of the subjects' prior adult criminal histories. Table 35 provides information comparing retarded and non-retarded inmates on number of prior jail confinements. Examination of the medians at the bottom of the Table indicates no difference between the two groups.

Prior to changes in Texas procedural law, a District Judge could, upon sentencing an individual, suspend the sentence and return the individual to the community.[8] Table 36 records the incidence of such suspended sentences among the subjects in the sample. As indicated in the Table, there is no difference between retarded and non-retarded inmates in the incidence of suspended sentences. In fact, less than 1 out of 10 of the inmates in either group had ever received a suspended sentence.

Table 35

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF JAIL CONFINEMENT

Number of Confinements	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	14	40.00	164	35.26
1	4	11.42	103	22.15
2	3	8.57	55	11.82
3	3	8.57	35	7.52
4	4	11.42	27	5.80
5	1	2.85	18	3.87
6-10	3	8.57	39	8.38
11-20	2	5.71	15	3.22
21-30			5	1.07
31-40	1	2.85	3	0.64
41/more			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	1.37		1.37	

Table 36

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER
OF SUSPENDED SENTENCES AS AN ADULT

Number of Suspended Sentences	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	32	91.42	432	92.90
1	3	8.57	33	7.09
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 37

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF STATE
PROBATIONS AS AN ADULT

Number of State Probations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	23	65.71	256	55.05
1	12	34.28	194	41.72
2			14	3.01
3			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Upon conviction for a felony, the usual sentence involves either probation or commitment to the Texas Department of Corrections. Table 37 records the number of state granted probations received by the subjects in the retarded and non-retarded groups. The data indicate that retarded subjects received fewer probations than did the non-retarded. Approximately 45% of the non-retarded subjects had received one or more probations while only 34% of the retarded subjects had received one probation.

Table 38 provides information on the number of probations granted by the federal courts to the subjects in the sample. Although the retarded group received slightly fewer probations, the difference between the two groups is probably negligible since very few of the individuals had received probations under federal jurisdiction.

Table 39 provides a frequency distribution of the number of confinements in military prisons and stockades. None of the members of the retarded group had been confined in a military prison stemming from the fact that none of them had ever been in the military service. Of the non-retarded group, only 3.65% had one or more confinements in a military institution.

As indicated in Table 40, approximately 77% of the inmates in both groups were first offenders and had not been previously committed to the Texas Department of Corrections. Comparing the recidivism rates of the retarded and non-retarded subjects

Table 38

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FEDERAL PROBATIONS AS AN ADULT

Number of Federal Probations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	31	88.57	422	90.75
1	4	11.42	38	8.17
2			4	0.86
3			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 39

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CONFINEMENTS IN MILITARY PRISONS

Number of Confinements	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	448	96.34
1			13	2.79
2			2	0.43
3			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 40

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PRIOR COMMITMENT TO THE TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Number of Prior Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	27	77.14	355	76.34
1	5	14.28	76	16.34
2	1	2.85	16	3.44
3	2	5.71	14	3.01
4			3	0.64
5			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

indicates virtually no difference between the two groups. Similarly, investigation of Table 41 indicates no differences between the two groups in terms of prison commitments in states other than Texas.

Table 42 provides information on the number of prison escapes associated with retarded and non-retarded prisoners. Comparison of the two groups indicates no difference in the number of escapes.

Normally, a prisoner exits the Texas Department of Corrections by either discharging at the termination of his sentence or by release under parole supervision.[9] Table 43 indicates the incidence of parole violations for retarded and non-retarded inmates. Comparison of the two groups indicates that the parole revocation rate is the same regardless of retardation status. Similarly, no difference was found in the incidence of parole revocations granted the inmates in other states regardless of retardation status (c.f. Table 44).

4.3.4. Current Commitment Information

This section contains various statistical summaries describing current commitment information on the 500 subjects in the sample. This includes analyses of the number of offenses for which the inmates were committed, the nature of the criminal offenses involved, length of sentence, number of codefendants and incidence of detainers.

Table 41

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
COMMITMENTS TO OTHER PRISONS

Number of Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	34	97.14	448	96.34
1			7	1.50
2	1	2.85	4	0.86
3			1	0.21
4			2	0.43
5			1	0.21
6				
7			1	0.21
8			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 42

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
ESCAPES FROM PRISON

Number of Escapes	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	459	98.70
1			2	0.43
2			4	0.86
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 43

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS IN TEXAS

Number of Violations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	34	97.14	459	98.70
1	1	2.85	6	1.29
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 44

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF PAROLE VIOLATIONS IN OTHER STATES

Number of Violations	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	464	99.78
1			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 45 provides a frequency distribution of the total number of committing offenses associated with the inmates in either group. Comparison of the medians indicates no difference in number of committing offenses. More than two-thirds of the inmates were committed for only one felony.

Tables 46 through 65 provide information on the nature of the criminal offenses for which the inmates were committed. Of the 19 offense categories presented, no differences were found in comparing the retarded and non-retarded inmates across the majority of crime categories. However, some differences were observed with respect to six offense categories. The data suggests that murder, robbery, forgery and the illegal possession or sale of drugs tend to be more commonly committed by non-retarded inmates. On the other hand, rape and burglary tend to be offenses more commonly committed by retarded inmates. No apparent pattern seems to exist in comparing the offense patterns of the retarded and non-retarded groups and, therefore, it is difficult to theorize as to the rationale for the differences. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that the information reflecting the nature of committing offenses was taken from the inmates' commitment papers which are forwarded to the Department of Corrections by the committing court. It is not necessarily true that the offense for which the inmate was convicted is the same offense for which he was arrested. Very commonly, if an offender will plead guilty, the prosecution will reduce the severity of the offense involved in the prosecution.

Table 45

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL
NUMBER OF COMMITTING OFFENSES

Number of Committing Offenses	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
1	26	74.28	292	62.79
2	7	20.00	94	20.21
3			49	10.53
4	1	2.85	17	3.65
5	1	2.85	3	0.64
6			5	1.07
7			4	0.86
8			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Medians	0.82		0.70	

Table 46

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR MURDER

Murder Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	34	97.14	441	94.83
1	1	2.85	23	4.94
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 47

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR RAPE

Rape Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	33	94.28	458	98.49
1	2	5.71	6	1.29
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 48

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR ROBBERY

Robbery Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	31	88.57	392	84.30
1	4	11.42	61	13.11
2			8	1.72
3			3	0.64
4				
5			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 49

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR ASSAULT

Assault Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	460	98.92
1			4	0.86
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 50

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR BURGLARY

Burglary Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	21	60.00	314	67.55
1	10	28.57	120	25.80
2	3	8.57	20	4.30
3			5	1.07
4	1	2.85	3	0.64
5			1	0.21
6			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 51

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
COMMITMENTS FOR THEFT OVER $50

Theft Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	28	80.00	372	80.00
1	6	17.14	66	14.19
2	1	2.85	21	4.51
3			4	0.86
4			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 52

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR AUTO THEFT

Auto Theft Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	458	98.49
1			7	1.50
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 53

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR FORGERY

Forgery Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	34	97.14	423	90.96
1	1	2.85	31	6.66
2			3	0.64
3			5	1.07
4			2	0.43
5				
6				
7			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 54

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR FRAUD

Fraud Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	33	94.28	450	96.77
1	1	2.85	13	2.79
2			1	0.21
3	1	2.85	1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 55

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Possession Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	461	99.13
1			4	0.86
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 56

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A WEAPON

Possession Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	34	97.14	463	99.56
1	1	2.85	2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 57

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES OTHER THAN RAPE

Sex Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	459	98.70
1			5	1.07
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 58

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES

Drug Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	389	83.65
1			60	12.90
2			10	2.15
3			5	1.07
4			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 59

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (DWI)

DWI Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	34	97.14	452	97.20
1	1	2.85	12	2.58
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 60

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING AN AUTOMOBILE (B&E)

B&E Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	453	97.41
1			11	2.36
2			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 61

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
COMMITMENTS FOR CRIMINAL ESCAPES

Escape Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	463	99.56
1			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 62

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS
FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FELONY

Assault W/I Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	33	94.28	442	95.05
1	2	5.71	21	4.51
2			1	0.21
3			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 63

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Embezzlement Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	463	99.56
1			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 64

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS FOR MALICIOUS MISCHIEF

Malicious Mischief Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	35	100.00	461	99.13
1			4	0.86
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 65

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
COMMITMENTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

Miscellaneous Commitments	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	31	88.57	425	91.39
1	4	11.42	33	7.09
2			5	1.07
3			1	0.21
4			1	0.21
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

For example, an individual arrested for armed robbery who pleads guilty may have his charge reduced to robbery or assault. This negotiation of plea and reduction of charge is an impossible factor to account for and, therefore, theorization as to why there are differences in the nature of the committing offenses is somewhat hazardous.

All inmates committed to the Texas Department of Corrections are given a minimum and maximum sentence for each committing offense. An individual sentenced for more than one offense may serve his sentences either consecutively or concurrently as the judge may decide. Tables 66 and 67 provide comparative information on the minimum and maximum sentences received by the subjects. Comparison of the median minimum sentences of the two groups indicates that the retarded group received a slightly longer median sentence than the non-retarded group. However, it should be mentioned that the minimum sentence is administratively meaningless since an inmate may be paroled before the expiration of his minimum sentence. Under Texas law, a sentenced individual is eligible for parole after he has served one-third of his maximum sentence, which can be less than the minimum sentence handed down by the court.[10] Since the law makes provision for the communation of sentence for good behavior, an inmate may actually be eligible for parole prior to completing one-third of his sentence. Therefore, the information regarding the minimum sentence has more to do with the sentencing philosophy of the court than it does with the actual time an individual serves in prison.

Table 66

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT MINIMUM SENTENCES

Minimum Sentences	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
1/less			19	4.08
2	8	22.85	3	0.64
3	8	22.85	337	72.47
4	3	8.57	5	1.07
5	6	17.14	3	0.64
6-10	5	14.28	3	0.64
11-20	5	14.28	2	0.43
Life			3	0.64
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	4.0		3.12	

Table 67 indicates that the median maximum sentence received by the retarded group is 4.0 years while that received by the non-retarded group is 3.6 years. Comparison of the distribution of maximum sentences for the two groups indicates very little difference in the sentencing patterns.

Table 68 presents a frequency distribution of the number of codefendants involved with the inmates in the retarded and non-retarded groups. It is immediately evident that the retarded inmates more commonly committed offenses alone, whereas inmates in the non-retarded group more frequently committed crimes with other individuals. One possible explanation for this difference might be the fact that criminals are less likely to commit a crime with a less intellectually endowed individual than with someone of more intellectual capacity. A more likely reason for the difference, however, might be the nature of the offenses committed by the subjects. While the two groups did not differ with respect to the majority of offense categories, the data indicate that retarded inmates were more commonly involved in crimes of rape and burglary than were non-retarded inmates. The crime of rape is more commonly committed by one individual than multiple individuals, which may account for the lesser number of codefendants associated with retarded inmates. Conversely, the crimes of robbery, forgery, and drug offenses are commonly offenses in which codefendants are involved. Since these offenses were committed more frequently by inmates in the non-retarded group, it may well account for the fact that they had more codefendants.

Table 67

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MAXIMUM SENTENCES

Maximum Sentence	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
1			5	1.07
2	8	22.85	92	19.78
3	8	22.85	86	18.49
4	3	8.57	46	9.89
5	6	17.14	86	18.49
6-10	5	14.28	101	21.72
11-20	5	14.28	27	5.80
21-30			8	1.72
31-40			4	0.86
41/more			3	0.64
Life			7	1.50
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00
Median	4.0		3.6	

Table 68

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CODEFENDANTS

Number of Codefendants	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
0	22	62.85	242	52.04
1	9	25.71	118	25.37
2	3	8.57	54	11.61
3	1	2.85	23	4.94
4			10	2.15
5			6	1.29
6			6	1.29
7			1	0.21
8			2	0.43
9			1	0.21
10/more			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

It sometimes happens that a sentenced individual may have outstanding indictments against him in other jurisdictions. In such cases, the appropriate jurisdiction files a detainer with the Department of Corrections requesting custody of the inmate when he is released. Tables 69 through 71 record the frequency of detainers against inmates in both groups. As indicated in Table 69, the incidence of detainers issued by Texas law enforcement agencies is slightly higher among retarded inmates. The same pattern appears in comparing the distribution of federal detainers reported in Table 71. No differences appear in number of detainers issued by states other than Texas regardless of retardation status as indicated in Table 70.

In this section an attempt was made to determine the relationship between mental retardation and various aspects of prior adult criminal history. Of the variables investigated, no differences were found between retarded and non-retarded inmates with respect to number of jail commitments, suspended sentences, prior commitments to the Texas Department of Corrections and other state prisons, number of escapes, number of parole violations, and the number of convictions associated with their current commitment. It was found, however, that retardation seems to be associated with the number of probations granted the inmates. The data suggests that non-retarded inmates have been more frequently granted state and federal probations than have the retarded inmates. This could result

Table 69

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF TEXAS DETAINERS

Number of Detainers	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	32	91.42	437	93.97
1	3	8.57	26	5.59
2			2	0.43
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 70

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DETAINERS TO OTHER STATES

Number of Detainers	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	35	100.00	460	98.92
1			5	1.07
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

Table 71

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL DETAINERS

Number of Detainers	Retarded Group		Non-Retarded Group	
	f	%	f	%
None	33	94.28	456	98.06
1	2	5.71	9	1.93
Totals	35	100.00	465	100.00

from the sterotype that offenders of low intellectual status tend to be poor risks for probation.

While no differences were found with respect to number of convictions, differences do appear when comparing the nature of these convictions. The offenses most commonly committed by retarded inmates were rape and burglary, while murder, robbery, forgery, and possession or sale of illegal drugs were more commonly committed by the non-retarded. It was found that the retarded inmates received slightly longer maximum sentences than did the non-retarded inmates.

Although the number of detainers on the inmates in the sample was low, it does appear that the retarded inmates had more detainers against them than did the non-retarded inmates. Finally, the data suggests that the non-retarded inmates were more commonly associated with codefendants than were the retarded inmates. This probably stems from differences in the nature of the offenses committed by the two groups.

Footnotes

[1] Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 6184-1.

[2] Presidents Committee on Mental Retardation, The Decisive Decade, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1970.

[3] General and Special Law of Texas, 1918, p. 43.

[4] Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 2338-1, Sec. 11.

[5] Vernon's Anonotates Civil Statutes, Art. 2338, Sec. 13.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 5143c, Sec. 1.

[8] Acts of the 33rd Legislature, 1913, p. 8.

[9] Acts of the 50th Legislature, 1947, p. 1049.

[10] Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes, Art. 6184-1.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was two-fold; (1) to determine the incidence of mentally retarded individuals committed to the Texas Department of Corrections, and (2) to determine the nature of the relationship between intelligence and various aspects of the social and criminal histories of imprisoned adult offenders.

At the time this study was designed, the Department of Corrections had custody of approximately 14,500 inmates. It was considered undesirable to determine the incidence of mental retardation within the general prison population since it would be more meaningful for several reasons to determine the incidence among newly admitted inmates. Pursuant to this objective, a battery of intelligence tests were administered to all newly admitted inmates received by the Department during December of 1970 and January of 1971. This procedure yielded a sample of 500 male inmates; all females having been previously excluded from the sample.

The intelligence tests administered to the sample included the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, the Slosson Intelligence Test, the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, the Chicago Non-Verbal Intelligence Test, and the Revised Beta Intelligence Test. In addition to intelligence measures, two tests of educational achievement were also administered to the sample.

These included the Gray, Votaw, Rogers Test and the Wide-Range Achievement Test.

A secondary objective of the study involved a correlation of intelligence with various background characteristics of the inmates. This background information included identification and demographic information, juvenile and adult criminal history information, and current commitment information.

Various controls were introduced into this study to insure the validity of the results. The primary control involved the testing experience of the individuals utilized in the administration and scoring of the intelligence tests. One of the difficulties encountered in determining intelligence among groups of individuals is the problem of differentiating between mental retardation and educational and cultural deprivation. To resolve this difficulty, psychologists from state residential facilities for the mentally retarded, experienced in the testing of mentally retarded individuals and skilled in making the differential diagnosis between educational deprivation and mental retardation, were made available to the project through the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. These psychologists were responsible for the administration of all the psychometric measures used in the study with the exception of the Slosson Intelligence Test and the two intelligence tests routinely administered by the Department of Corrections.

A secondary problem which required control in this study was the fact that 37% of the sample were inmates of Mexican-American background. To control for linguistic difficulties one of the psychologists, a Mexican-American himself, tested all Mexican-American inmates in their native language.

5.1 Incidence of Mental Retardation

The results of the present study indicate that the incidence of mental retardation within the sample varied from 5% to 23% depending upon the measure of intelligence utilized. The lowest incidence was found using the Performance Scale of the WAIS and the highest incidence was found using the Peabody. Discounting the Peabody as the most biased measure of intelligence for the inmates sampled, and averaging the incidence of retardation determined using the other measures of intelligence, the estimated incidence of mental retardation within the sample was 10%. This is a significant finding since the expected rate of mental retardation in the general population is thought to be approximately 3%.[1] While this finding may suggest that mentally retarded individuals are more predisposed to commit criminal acts, there are several more likely interpretations of the data. A more parsimonious explanation would involve the assumption that since the mentally retarded offender is less intellectually endowed than his higher IQ'd counterpart, he is more easily apprehended, and therefore, is disproportionately represented in the inmate population.

Another interpretation would involve the hypothesis that the mentally retarded offender is over-represented in the inmate population since probation and other dispositional options are less accessible to individuals of lower intelligence. The mentally retarded defendant, having a poorer educational background and lacking in vocational skills, is usually considered a poor risk for probation because of his difficulty in finding steady and productive employment. As a result it is strongly suspicioned that he is more commonly sentenced to prison as opposed to being granted probation.

It is concluded, therefore, that while the incidence of mental retardation among the inmates of the Department is approximately three times higher than the incidence in the general population, this is the result of administrative and legal artifacts within the administration of justice as opposed to evidence supporting the notion that retarded individuals are more predisposed to the commission of criminal acts.

5.2 Intelligence and Background Characteristics

Information on six background characteristics was gathered on the 500 inmates in the sample. These characteristics included age, race, national origin, citizenship, marital status, and military service record.

No differences were found between retarded and non retarded inmates with respect to national origin, citizenship, and

marital status. However, it was found that retarded inmates tended to be somewhat older and had less military service records than did non-retarded inmates and, significantly, the majority of the retarded inmates were members of minority groups. While approximately one-half of the non-retarded inmates were Caucasian, approximately 8 out of every 10 of the retarded inmates were either Negroes, or individuals of Mexican-American background.

The finding that retarded inmates tend to be primarily members of a minority group is not surprising. Other researchers have suggested that the incidence of mental retardation in the general population is substantially higher among the economically deprived and minority groups.[2] Questions of educational and cultural deprivation notwithstanding, the higher incidence of mental retardation among minority groups could well be related to the lack of proper pre-natal and post-natal care among the economically deprived and the difference in quality of health care delivery to the poor in general.[3]

5.3 Intelligence and Juvenile Criminal Record

Various comparisons were made between retarded and non-retarded inmates with respect to their prior juvenile record. It is significant to note that the granting of probation, both under state and federal jurisdiction, was more frequent in the case of non-retarded inmates than among the retarded. This supports the hypothesis that the higher incidence of mentally retarded individuals in correctional institutions is in part a result of

the denial of probation to low IQ'd and retarded individuals. It is important to realize in this regard that there is very little empirical evidence indicating the nature of the relationship between intelligence and success or failure on probation. While negative stereotypes seem to exist within the criminal justice system on the prognosis of retarded individuals on probation, these stereotypes are based primarily on hearsay evidence as opposed to empirically derived information.

Of the other characteristics examined, it was found that non-retarded inmates had more often been incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities and juvenile reformatories than had retarded subjects. This suggests that the higher IQ'd juvenile is processed more frequently through the criminal justice system than the lower IQ'd or mentally retarded juvenile.

If it is true that higher IQ'd juveniles are more frequently granted probation, then it is understandable why they are more frequently processed through the criminal justice system. The retarded juvenile, not being granted probation, is likely to be committed to a reformatory and retained in that facility until he reaches adult status. Being incarcerated, he does not have the opportunity to be reprocessed as frequently through the juvenile justice system.

5.4 Intelligence and Adult Criminal History

Various statistical analyses were conducted to determine the relationship between intelligence and 10 characteristics of

the subjects' prior adult criminal histories. No differences were found between retarded and non-retarded inmates with respect to the number of prior jail confinements, suspended sentences, prior commitments to the Texas Department of Corrections, prior commitments to other state prisons, number of prison escapes, or number of parole violations. However, it is significant to note that retarded inmates had received fewer probations under state and federal jurisdiction than had non-retarded inmates. Again, this supports the hypothesis that the significant incidence of retarded individuals in correctional populations is related to the fact that they are not granted probation as frequently as their more intellectually endowed fellow inmates.

5.5 Intelligence and Current Commitment Information

Various aspects of the inmates' current commitment status were examined to determine whether there was a relationship with intelligence. Comparisons between the offenses of retarded and non-retarded inmates indicate little difference between the two groups with respect to most offense categories. However, the data do suggest that non-retarded inmates are more commonly convicted of murder, robbery, forgery, and drug offenses, whereas, retarded inmates seem to be more commonly convicted of rape and burglary. It is difficult to generalize a rationale for these differences in offense patterns. It is probably more significant to note that with the exception of these few offense categories, there is little difference between the types of offenses associated with retarded and non-retarded inmates.

While no differences were found between the two groups in the number of offenses for which they were committed, it did appear that mentally retarded inmates were sentenced to slightly longer periods of incarceration than non-retarded inmates.

5.6 Conclusions

In generalizing the results of the present study, several factors seem outstanding. Quite obviously, the incidence of mental retardation within the Texas Department of Corrections is substantially higher than found in the general population. There is strong evidence in this study to suggest that this is primarily related to administrative artifacts in the criminal justice system and the conclusion that mental retardation predisposes a person to commit criminal acts is rejected.

Although mentally retarded inmates tend to differ with respect to some background characteristics, when compared with non-retarded inmates, the overwhelming conclusion is that they are more similar than dissimilar. The primary difference between the two groups appears to be in the granting of probation. The evidence clearly suggests that probation is more commonly granted to individuals with higher intelligence who probably have better educational backgrounds and work histories than the mentally retarded, undereducated, and underskilled. Since little empirical evidence exists to support the notion that sub-normal intelligence is in itself

a negative prognosticator to success on probation, the practice of arbitrarily denying probation to the mentally retarded is dubious and capricious in nature.

Finally, some mention should be given to the care and treatment of the mentally retarded offender by the Texas Department of Corrections. Legally, the Department has no control over the type of individuals committed to its custody. The Department must accept any individual, regardless of his mental status who is committed by the District Courts of Texas. Similarly, the Department has no control over the release of individuals from the Department since parole authority is vested in the Board of Pardons and Paroles, a separate legal entity from the Department of Corrections. As a result, the Department has of necessity developed a broad program of treatment alternatives in attempting to meet the needs of the diverse inmate population.

Examination of the intelligence information reported in the results section of this study clearly indicates that the mentally retarded inmates within the Department would generally be classified as mildly or moderately retarded. The Department rarely receives severely or profoundly retarded individuals and would not be equipped to care or treat such individuals. Unlike some correctional institutions, the Department does not systematically segregate mentally retarded inmates for placement in specialized units of assignment. Rather, inmates are classified

on the basis of age, degree of prior criminal involvement, medical status, and on the basis of whether they are physically weak and, therefore, would be victimized by other inmates.

Mentally retarded inmates are not classified as such and are expected to comply with the same rules and regulations as all other inmates in the Department. This philosophy has a normalizing effect for the mentally retarded inmate and is considered to be an advantage in his treatment as opposed to administrative procedures which would label the individual and segregate him into special units of assignment.

The entire Department of Corrections with its 14 prison units constitutes the Windham School District which was created by the Legislature in 1969 and funded under the Minimum Foundation Program. The Department is capable, therefore, of providing special education programs for mentally retarded inmates. In some ways, the treatment program provided by the Department of Corrections is better than that provided to mentally retarded individuals within state facilities for the mentally retarded. While the prison can provide special education classes for mentally retarded adults, funding for special education programs in state facilities for the retarded is limited to retarded individuals under 21 years of age.

Mentally retarded inmates in some correctional institutions are frequently the most victimized of inmates. This situation does not characterize the Texas Department of Corrections. The

Department has a superior security system which allows the integration of the retarded offender into the general inmate population without the fear of his being victimized by more intelligent inmates. While it might be questioned why so many mentally retarded offenders are sentenced to the Texas Department of Corrections as opposed to probated, it must be concluded that, if committed, the mentally retarded inmate is offered a variety of educational and vocational opportunities within the Department. If the mentally retarded inmate takes advantage of these opportunities while in custody of the Department, there is every reason to believe that his experience in prison will prove to be productive and will enhance his capability to make a normal adjustment when he returns to the community.

Footnotes

[1]Wilkins, W.L., Mental and Educational Retardation, I.A. Berg and L.A. Pennington (Eds.) An Introduction to Clinical Psychology (3rd. ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1966, pp. 226-247.

[2]President's Committee on Mental Retardation, The Decisive Decade, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C., 1970.

[3]Ibid. (See also Hurley, R., Poverty and Mental Retardation: A Causal Relationship, New York, Random House, 1969 and Scrimshaw, N.S., Early Malnutrition and Central Nervous Function, Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 1969, pp. 376-388.)

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Volume 3 The Mentally Retarded and the Law

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